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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/042,799	01/09/2002	Frank Leymann	DE920000043US1 (183)	5078
46320 7590 04/22/2010 CAREY, RODRIGUEZ, GREENBERG & PAUL, LLP STEVEN M. GREENBERG 950 PENINSULA CORPORATE CIRCLE			EXAMINER	
			GOLD, AVI M	
SUITE 2022	LA CORPORATE CIRCLE		ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
BOCA RATON, FL 33487		2457		
			MAIL DATE	DELIVERY MODE
			04/22/2010	PAPER

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

	Application No.	Applicant(a)				
	Application No.	Applicant(s)				
Office Astion Commence	10/042,799	LEYMANN ET AL.				
Office Action Summary	Examiner	Art Unit				
	AVI GOLD	2457				
The MAILING DATE of this communic Period for Reply	ation appears on the cover sheet w	ith the correspondence address				
A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOTHE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNION.  - Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.  - If the period for reply specified above, the maximum statent or provided to the period for reply is specified above, the maximum statent or provided to the provided to	CATION.  of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a unication.  of days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thir utory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MOI will, by statute, cause the application to become Al	reply be timely filed  ty (30) days will be considered timely.  NTHS from the mailing date of this communication.  BANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133).				
Status						
1) Responsive to communication(s) filed	d on <i>05 Januarv 2010.</i>					
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′ <u> </u>	<del>-</del>					
closed in accordance with the practic	e under <i>Ex parte Quayle</i> , 1935 C.[	D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.				
Disposition of Claims						
4)⊠ Claim(s) <u>15-18</u> is/are pending in the a	application.					
	4a) Of the above claim(s) is/are withdrawn from consideration.					
5) Claim(s) is/are allowed.						
6)⊠ Claim(s) <u>15-18</u> is/are rejected.	_					
7) Claim(s) is/are objected to.						
8) Claim(s) are subject to restrict	ion and/or election requirement.					
Application Papers						
9)☐ The specification is objected to by the	Examiner.					
10) The drawing(s) filed on is/are:	D) The drawing(s) filed on is/are: a) accepted or b) objected to by the Examiner.					
Applicant may not request that any object	tion to the drawing(s) be held in abeya	nce. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).				
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including t	the correction is required if the drawing	g(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).				
11)☐ The oath or declaration is objected to	by the Examiner. Note the attache	d Office Action or form PTO-152.				
Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119						
		Application No				
	· •	r received in this National Stage				
application from the Internation  * See the attached detailed Office action	, , , ,	received				
Occ the attached detailed Office action	TION A HIST OF THE CERTIFIED COPIES HOL	. 1000IVOU.				
Attachmont/c)						
Attachment(s)  1) Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)	A) Interview	Summary (PTO-413)				
Notice of Neterences Great (F10-692)     Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PT	O-948) Paper No(	s)/Mail Date				
3) Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or F Paper No(s)/Mail Date		Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)				

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### **DETAILED ACTION**

This action is responsive to the appeal brief filed on January 5, 2010. Claims 15-18 are pending.

## Response to Amendment

## Claim Objections

Claim 15 is objected to because of the following informalities: The 3<sup>rd</sup> to last limitation claims "forwarding, by the second application" which appears to be missing 'server' after 'application'. Appropriate correction is required.

# Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

- 1. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:
  - (a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.
- 2. Claims 15-18 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Yoakum et al., U.S. Patent No. 6,421,674, further in view of Applicant's Admitted Prior Art (AAPA).

As to claim 15, Yoakum teaches a method of operating a computer system, wherein the computer system comprises an application client, a first application server configured to process requests of the application client, a second application server configured to process requests of the application client, and a database accessible by the first and second application servers, the method comprising:

a first application server (col. 4, line 23, Yoakum discloses a first proxy server 208);

receiving, by the first application server, a request from the application client to the first application server (col. 4, lines 23-27, Yoakum discloses messages, that include lookup requests, received from the gateway at the proxy server);

forwarding, by the first application server, the request to the second application server (col. 4, lines 32-43, Yoakum discloses the request forwarded to second proxy server 210);

receiving, by the second application server, the request from the first application server (col. 4, lines 43-47, Yoakum discloses the second proxy server receiving the message and returning a response to the first proxy server);

generating, by the second application server, a response to the request (col. 4, lines 43-47);

forwarding, by the second application, the response to the first application server (col. 4, lines 43-47);

receiving, by the first application server, the response from the second application server (col. 4, lines 43-50, Yoakum discloses the first proxy server receiving the message from the second proxy server); and

forwarding, by the first application server, the response to the application client (col. 4, lines 49-51, Yoakum discloses the gateway receiving the response from the first proxy server).

Yoakum fails to teach the limitation further including detecting by the first application server that a database is not accessible and the first and second servers performing various actions while the database is not accessible.

However, AAPA teaches the use of, <u>in prior art computer systems</u>, an application server informing the application client about the loss of a connection to a database, which must be happen after the application server detects the loss of the connection; and processing a request of a client while the database is not able to be accessed by the first server (page 1, paragraph 2).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to modify Yoakum in view of AAPA to detect, by the first application server, that a database is not accessible and the first and second servers performing various actions while the database is not accessible. One would be motivated to do so because it would be more efficient for a server to detect that a database is not accessible by it than to use a separate means for that function.

3. Claim 16-18 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Yoakum and AAPA, further in view of Holmberg, U.S. Patent No. 6,247,141.

As to claim 16, Yoakum and AAPA teach the method of claim 15.

Yoakum and AAPA do not explicitly teach wherein the response is received, from the second application server, to an input queue of the first application server.

However, Holmberg teaches a queue with the backup and primary servers (col. 6, lines 10-18, 29-40).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to modify Yoakum and AAPA in view of Holmberg wherein the response is received, from the second application server, to an input queue of the first application server. One would be motivated to do so because a queue is an efficient way to organize received data to be processed.

Regarding claim 17, Holmberg teaches the method of claim 16, further comprising transferring the response from the input queue of the first application server to an output queue of the first application server (col. 6, lines 10-18, 29-40).

As to claims 18, Yoakum and AAPA teach the method of claim 15.

Yoakum and AAPA do not explicitly teach wherein the response is received, from the second application server, into an output queue of the first application server.

However, Holmberg teaches a queue with the backup and primary servers (col. 6, lines 10-18, 29-40).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to modify Yoakum and AAPA in view of Holmberg wherein the response is received, from the second application server, into an output queue of the first application server. One would be motivated to do so because a queue is an efficient way to organize received data to be processed.

# Response to Arguments

- 4. In view of the appeal brief filed on January 5, 2010, PROSECUTION IS HEREBY REOPENED. To avoid abandonment of the application, appellant must exercise one of the following two options:
- (1) file a reply under 37 CFR 1.111 (if this Office action is non-final) or a reply under 37 CFR 1.113 (if this Office action is final); or,
- (2) initiate a new appeal by filing a notice of appeal under 37 CFR 41.31 followed by an appeal brief under 37 CFR 41.37. The previously paid notice of appeal fee and appeal brief fee can be applied to the new appeal. If, however, the appeal fees set forth in 37 CFR 41.20 have been increased since they were previously paid, then appellant must pay the difference between the increased fees and the amount previously paid.

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### Conclusion

5. The prior art made of record and not relied upon is considered pertinent to applicant's disclosure.

U.S. Pat. No. 6,711,606 to Leymann et al.

U.S. Pat. No. 6,625,141 to Glitho et al.

U.S. Pat. No. 6,148,307 to Burdick et al.

U.S. Pat. No. 5,978,577 to Rierden et al.

U.S. Pat. No. 6,801,927 to Smith et al.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to AVI GOLD whose telephone number is (571)272-4002. The examiner can normally be reached on M-F 8:30 a.m. to 5 p.m.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Ario Etienne can be reached on 571-272-4001. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

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Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see http://pair-direct.uspto.gov. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

/A. G./ /ARIO ETIENNE/
Examiner, Art Unit 2457 Supervisory Patent Examiner, Art Unit 2457